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APPARATUS NOTES FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF CLARK UNIVERSITY.

Protractor for Color-Mixing. The annular brass protractor for color-mixing, which cost over six dollars before the war, costs considerably more now. Although it is very satisfactory in use, it is expensive when purchased in quantity for laboratory courses where several experiments in color-mixing go on simultaneously.

In the Clark Laboratory we have duplicated this protractor in a line engraving that can be printed on cardboard. The cut prints an annular ring, 13 cm. outside diam. and 10 cm. inside diam, with a scale of single degrees marked on both outside and inside circumferences. The center of the print is marked with concentric rings that aid in punching a hole for the disk-cutter. The outer circumference is cut entirely about by the disk-cutter. In cutting the inner circumference a bar (2 cm. wide) is left to stretch across the circle and to support in the center another annular ring that fits over the spindle of the mixer and centers the protractor. The bar and central ring could be made of metal and the cardboard scale cemented thereto, but it seems to be satisfactory simply to cut the whole protractor out of the cardboard.

When printed on 4-ply board this protractor is stiff enough to stand ordinary usage, and thin enough to permit accurate reading at the edge. It is easy to read half-degrees on both inner and outer scales.

The Clark Laboratory will be glad to supply psychologists with these protractors, printed on cardboard but uncut, at cost which is at present about two cents apiece.

Artificial Daylight. Although the type C-2 Mazda lights do not give an exact artificial daylight, they provide a constant illumination that is more satisfactory when colored papers are used (demonstrations, the drill experiments in color, color preferences, etc.) than is uncontrolled daylight.¹ The uneven illumination can be avoided by having the lamps frosted at an electrical store. The frosting reduces the illumination scarcely at all; and it makes the lamp less uncomfortable in direct view.

E. G. B.

Exposure Apparatus for Memory Experiments. An inexpensive form of apparatus for successive exposures, devised by the late Professor J. W. Baird, has been found to be of service for presenting the materials of memory experiments in elementary laboratory classes and in group demonstrations. Nonsense syllables of black gummed letters, 1 in. high by 0.8 in. wide, are pasted on cardboards, 7 in. by 5½ in. These cards are then made into a booklet by the use of gummed cloth tape.² The tape is stuck on the bottom edges of the back of one card and of the front of the card behind it. In the same manner, all the cards are successively fastened into a booklet. A blank card is put at the front of each booklet. It is convenient in pasting the letters

¹ Cf. G. J. Rich, this JOURNAL, xxx, 1919, 313-315.

² Cf. E. O. Finkenbinder, this JOURNAL, xxiv, 1913, 12.

on the cards to use a cardboard form with a rectangle of the extent to be covered by the letters of the nonsense syllable cut from the center. This form is placed over the card on which the letters are to be pasted, and assures uniformity in both the placement and the spacing of the letters. The cards are then notched or 'indexed' across the upper edge so that the experimenter can readily drop one page at a time. When the last card has been dropped, the booklet lies face downward on the table. The experimenter can then pick it up and give a second exposure of the series by again dropping the pages one at a time.

The booklet can also be made with a blank card at the end and the cards notched or 'indexed' on the side.³ In this case the last blank page is attached by thumb tacks to an upright blackened board, in which a narrow slot of a size corresponding to the notching on the edge of the booklet is cut. This booklet is held up in position by a small metal hook which is passed through the slot in the board; and the exposures are made by moving the metal hook upward over the successive excisions in the cards. This form of booklet has an advantage over the first in that the observer by its use is less apt to be distracted by the sight of the hands of the experimenter S. W. F.

³ Cf. S. C. Fisher, *Psychol. Mono.* xxi., (Whole No. 90), 1916, 35.